

Psychiatry Integrated Primary Care

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Outline

1. Why we need psychiatry in primary care?
2. Why we need primary care in psychiatry?
3. Why we can not afford not to integrate?
4. What is Psychiatry Integrated Primary Care
5. Will it work financially?
6. What do patients think?



Way Behind

- 1963 Community Mental Health Center Act
- President Kennedy “return mental health care to the mainstream of American medicine.”
- Idea was Community Mental Health Centers organized around hospitals, providing close collaboration between medical and community-based mental health
- Yet to be fulfilled

Lebensohn ZM. General hospital psychiatry USA: retrospect and prospect. Compr Psychiatry 1980;21(6):500–9.



Table 1. Lifetime prevalence of DSM-IV/WMH-CIDI disorders by sex and cohort¹ (n=9282)

Lifetime	Total		Sex				Cohort							
			Female		Male		18-29		30-44		45-59		60+	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
I. Anxiety Disorders														
Panic disorder	4.7	(0.2)	6.2	(0.3)	3.1	(0.3)	4.2	(0.5)	5.9	(0.6)	5.9	(0.4)	2.1	(0.4)
Agoraphobia without panic	1.3	(0.1)	1.6	(0.2)	1.1	(0.2)	1.2	(0.3)	1.4	(0.2)	1.8	(0.3)	0.9	(0.2)
Specific phobia	12.5	(0.4)	15.8	(0.6)	8.9	(0.6)	13.0	(0.9)	13.9	(0.7)	14.4	(1.0)	7.7	(0.6)
Social phobia	12.1	(0.4)	13.0	(0.6)	11.1	(0.6)	13.3	(0.7)	14.5	(0.9)	12.6	(0.9)	6.8	(0.5)
Generalized anxiety disorder	5.7	(0.3)	7.1	(0.3)	4.2	(0.4)	4.3	(0.4)	6.5	(0.5)	7.6	(0.7)	4.0	(0.4)
Post-traumatic stress disorder ²	6.8	(0.4)	9.7	(0.7)	3.6	(0.3)	6.3	(0.6)	8.1	(0.9)	9.2	(0.8)	2.8	(0.5)
Obsessive-compulsive disorder ³	2.3	(0.3)	3.1	(0.5)	1.6	(0.3)	3.1	(0.7)	3.0	(0.9)	2.4	(0.8)	0.6	(0.3)
Adult/Child separation anxiety disorder ²	9.2	(0.4)	10.8	(0.6)	7.4	(0.5)	12.4	(0.9)	11.1	(0.7)	9.2	(0.8)	3.1	(0.5)
Any anxiety disorder ⁵	31.2	(1.0)	36.4	(1.1)	25.4	(1.2)	32.9	(1.3)	37.0	(1.5)	34.2	(1.7)	17.8	(1.4)
II. Mood Disorders														
Major depressive disorder	16.9	(0.5)	20.2	(0.5)	13.2	(0.8)	16.0	(0.8)	19.3	(0.9)	20.1	(1.2)	10.7	(0.7)
Dysthymia	2.5	(0.2)	3.1	(0.3)	1.8	(0.2)	1.8	(0.3)	2.8	(0.4)	3.8	(0.6)	1.3	(0.2)
Bipolar I-II-sub disorders	4.4	(0.3)	4.5	(0.3)	4.3	(0.4)	7.0	(0.8)	5.3	(0.4)	3.7	(0.4)	1.3	(0.3)
Any mood disorder	21.4	(0.6)	24.9	(0.6)	17.5	(0.9)	22.6	(1.0)	24.5	(1.0)	24.2	(1.2)	12.2	(0.9)
III. Impulse-control Disorders														
Oppositional-defiant disorder ⁴	8.5	(0.7)	7.7	(0.9)	9.3	(0.8)	9.9	(1.0)	7.3	(0.8)	—	—	—	—
Conduct disorder ⁴	9.5	(0.8)	7.1	(0.9)	12.0	(1.0)	10.8	(1.1)	8.4	(0.7)	—	—	—	—
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ⁴	8.1	(0.6)	6.4	(0.7)	9.8	(1.0)	7.8	(0.8)	8.3	(0.8)	—	—	—	—
Intermittent explosive disorder	7.4	(0.4)	5.7	(0.4)	9.2	(0.6)	12.6	(1.1)	8.8	(0.7)	5.3	(0.5)	2.4	(0.5)
Any impulse control disorder ⁴	25.0	(1.1)	21.6	(1.4)	28.6	(1.5)	27.0	(1.6)	23.4	(1.1)	—	—	—	—
IV. Substance Disorders														
Alcohol abuse with/without dependence ²	13.2	(0.6)	7.5	(0.5)	19.6	(0.9)	14.5	(1.0)	16.4	(1.1)	14.1	(1.0)	6.3	(0.7)
Drug abuse with/without dependence ²	8.0	(0.4)	4.8	(0.4)	11.6	(0.7)	11.1	(0.9)	12.1	(1.0)	6.8	(0.7)	0.3	(0.1)
Nicotine dependence ²	29.6	(0.8)	26.5	(1.3)	33.0	(1.0)	26.5	(1.8)	29.4	(1.5)	34.3	(1.6)	27.3	(1.7)
Any substance disorder ²	35.3	(0.9)	29.6	(1.3)	41.8	(1.1)	33.2	(1.9)	37.1	(1.8)	39.8	(1.5)	29.6	(1.7)
V. Any Disorder														
Any ⁵	57.4	(1.1)	56.5	(1.5)	58.4	(1.4)	58.7	(2.2)	63.7	(1.9)	60.0	(1.6)	44.0	(2.3)

¹This table includes updated data as of July 19, 2007. Updates reflect the latest diagnostic, demographic and raw variable information.

²Assessed in the Part II sample (n = 5692).

³Assessed in a random one-third of the Part II sample (n = 2073).

⁴Assessed in the Part II sample among respondents in the age range 18-44 (n = 3197).

⁵Estimated in the Part II sample. No adjustment is made for the fact that one or more disorders in the category were not assessed for all Part II respondents.

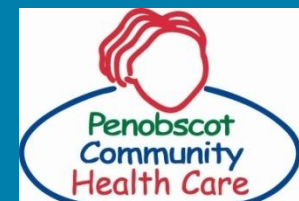


Table 2. 12-month prevalence of DSM-IV/WMH-CIDI disorders by sex and cohort¹ (n=9282)

12-month	Total		Sex				Cohort							
			Female		Male		18-29		30-44		45-59		60+	
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
I. Anxiety Disorders														
Panic disorder	2.7	(0.2)	3.8	(0.3)	1.6	(0.2)	2.8	(0.4)	3.7	(0.5)	3.1	(0.4)	0.8	(0.2)
Agoraphobia without panic	0.9	(0.1)	0.9	(0.2)	0.8	(0.2)	1.0	(0.2)	0.8	(0.2)	1.2	(0.3)	0.4	(0.1)
Specific phobia	9.1	(0.4)	12.2	(0.5)	5.8	(0.5)	10.3	(0.8)	9.7	(0.6)	10.3	(0.9)	5.6	(0.5)
Social phobia	7.1	(0.3)	8.0	(0.5)	6.1	(0.5)	9.1	(0.7)	8.7	(0.7)	8.8	(0.6)	3.1	(0.3)
Generalized anxiety disorder	2.7	(0.2)	3.4	(0.2)	1.9	(0.3)	2.0	(0.3)	3.5	(0.3)	3.4	(0.3)	1.5	(0.3)
Post-traumatic stress disorder ²	3.6	(0.3)	5.2	(0.4)	1.8	(0.3)	4.0	(0.5)	3.5	(0.5)	5.3	(0.6)	1.0	(0.2)
Obsessive-compulsive disorder ³	1.2	(0.3)	1.8	(0.5)	0.5	(0.2)	1.5	(0.4)	1.4	(0.6)	1.1	(0.6)	0.5	(0.3)
Adult separation anxiety disorder ²	1.9	(0.2)	2.1	(0.2)	1.7	(0.3)	4.0	(0.5)	2.2	(0.3)	1.3	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)
Any anxiety disorder ⁵	19.1	(0.7)	23.4	(0.8)	14.3	(0.8)	22.3	(1.0)	22.7	(1.0)	20.6	(1.3)	9.0	(0.8)
II. Mood Disorders														
Major depressive disorder	6.8	(0.3)	8.6	(0.4)	4.9	(0.4)	8.3	(0.4)	8.4	(0.5)	7.0	(0.7)	2.9	(0.4)
Dysthymia	1.5	(0.1)	1.9	(0.2)	1.0	(0.1)	1.1	(0.2)	1.7	(0.3)	2.3	(0.5)	0.5	(0.2)
Bipolar I-II-sub disorders	2.8	(0.2)	2.8	(0.2)	2.9	(0.3)	4.7	(0.6)	3.5	(0.4)	2.2	(0.3)	0.7	(0.2)
Any mood disorder	9.7	(0.4)	11.6	(0.5)	7.7	(0.6)	12.9	(0.7)	11.9	(0.7)	9.4	(0.7)	3.6	(0.4)
III. Impulse-control Disorders														
Oppositional-defiant disorder ⁴	1.0	(0.2)	1.1	(0.2)	0.9	(0.3)	1.2	(0.3)	0.8	(0.2)	--	--	--	--
Conduct disorder ⁴	1.0	(0.2)	0.4	(0.1)	1.7	(0.5)	1.4	(0.3)	0.8	(0.3)	--	--	--	--
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ⁴	4.1	(0.3)	3.9	(0.6)	4.3	(0.5)	3.9	(0.4)	4.2	(0.6)	--	--	--	--
Intermittent explosive disorder	4.1	(0.3)	3.4	(0.4)	4.8	(0.4)	8.3	(0.9)	4.6	(0.4)	2.1	(0.3)	0.9	(0.3)
Any impulse control disorder ^{4,6}	10.5	(0.7)	9.3	(1.0)	11.7	(0.8)	11.9	(1.1)	9.2	(0.7)	--	--	--	--
IV. Substance Disorders														
Alcohol abuse with/without dependence ²	3.1	(0.3)	1.8	(0.3)	4.5	(0.4)	7.1	(0.7)	3.3	(0.5)	1.6	(0.3)	0.3	(0.2)
Drug abuse with/without dependence ²	1.4	(0.2)	0.7	(0.1)	2.2	(0.3)	3.9	(0.5)	1.2	(0.3)	0.4	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)
Nicotine dependence ²	11.0	(0.6)	10.5	(0.8)	11.6	(0.7)	16.7	(1.4)	11.2	(1.0)	10.0	(1.1)	5.6	(0.7)
Any substance disorder ²	13.4	(0.6)	11.6	(0.8)	15.4	(0.9)	22.0	(1.6)	13.8	(1.1)	11.2	(1.2)	5.9	(0.7)
V. Any Disorder														
Any ⁵	32.4	(1.1)	34.7	(1.1)	29.9	(1.3)	43.8	(1.8)	36.9	(1.3)	31.1	(2.0)	15.5	(1.0)

¹This table includes updated data as of July 19, 2007. Updates reflect the latest diagnostic, demographic and raw variable information.

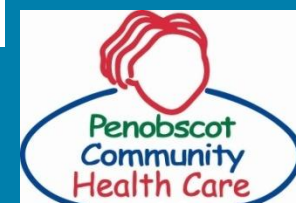
²Assessed in the Part II sample (n = 5692).

³Assessed in a random one-third of the Part II sample (n = 2073).

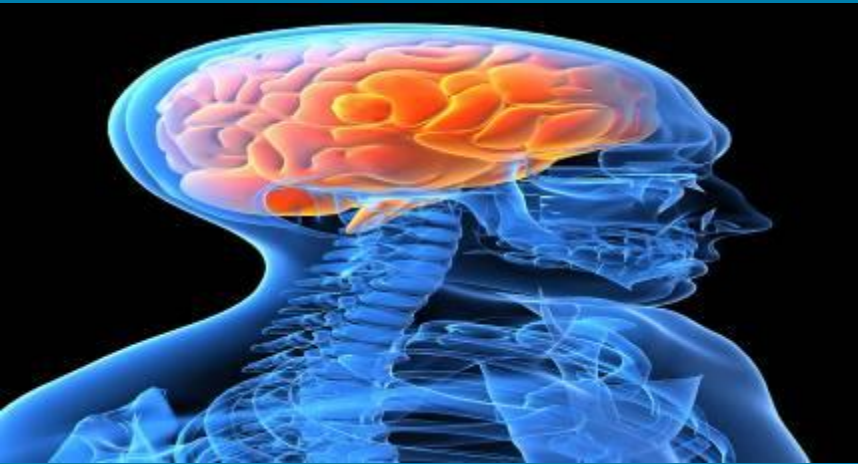
⁴Assessed in the Part II sample among respondents in the age range 18-44 (n = 3197).

⁵Estimated in the Part II sample. No adjustment is made for the fact that one or more disorders in the category were not assessed for all Part II respondents.

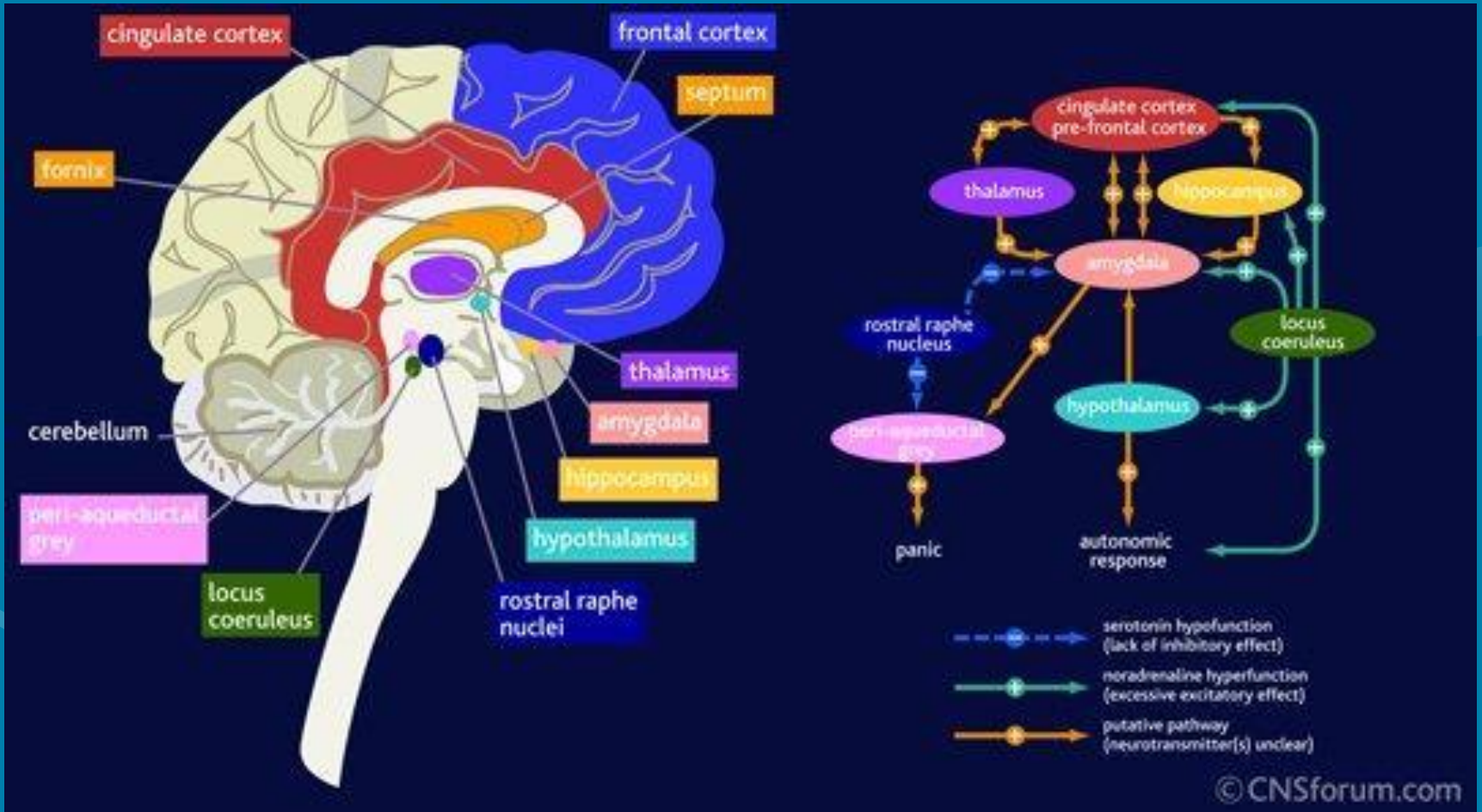
⁶The estimated prevalence of any impulse-control disorder is larger than the sum of the individual disorders because the prevalence of intermittent explosive disorder, the only impulse-control disorder that was assessed in the total sample, is reported here for the total sample rather than for the sub-sample of respondents among whom the other impulse-control disorders were assessed (Part II respondents in the age range 18-44). The estimated prevalence of any impulse-control disorder, in comparison, is estimated in the latter sub-sample. Intermittent explosive disorder has a considerably higher estimated prevalence in this sub-sample than in the total sample.



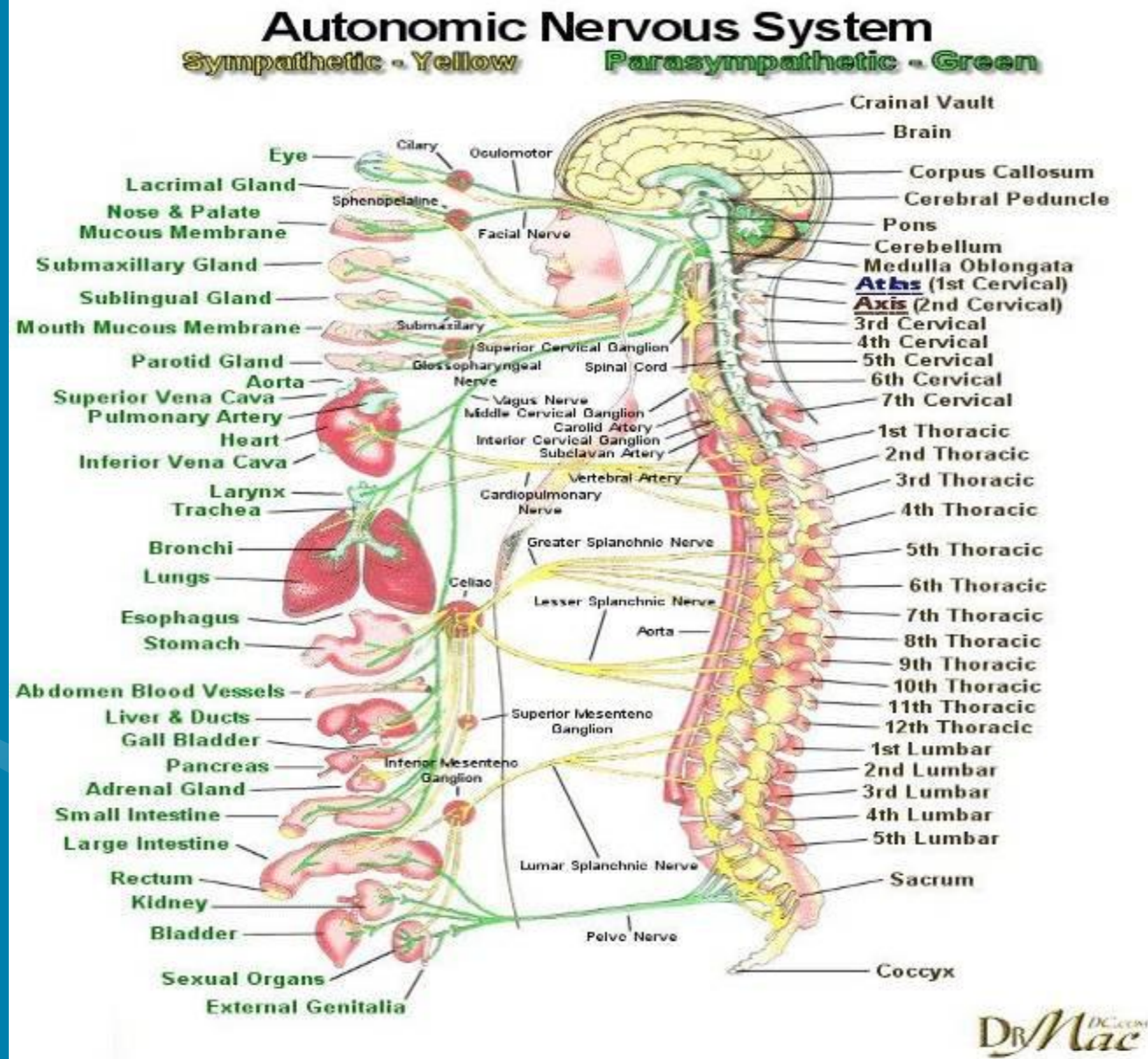
We Call it the NECK!!!!



The Master of the Universe!



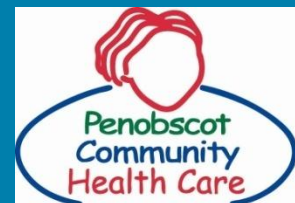
It Is All In Your Head!



PCPs Preferred 8 to 1

- 8 times as many undiagnosed, asymptomatic adults stated more likely to see PCP than a psychiatric professional for help with a mental health issue

National Mental Health Association. America's mental health survey, May 2000. Conducted by Roper Starch Worldwide, Inc.
www.ropers.com/Newsroom/content/news189.htm



Most See PCPs anyway

- 54% of people with diagnosed psychiatric conditions are treated in primary care only

Druss BG, Marcus SC, Olfson M Pincus HA. The most expensive medical conditions in America. Health Aff (Millwood). 2002 Jul-Aug;21(4):105-11.



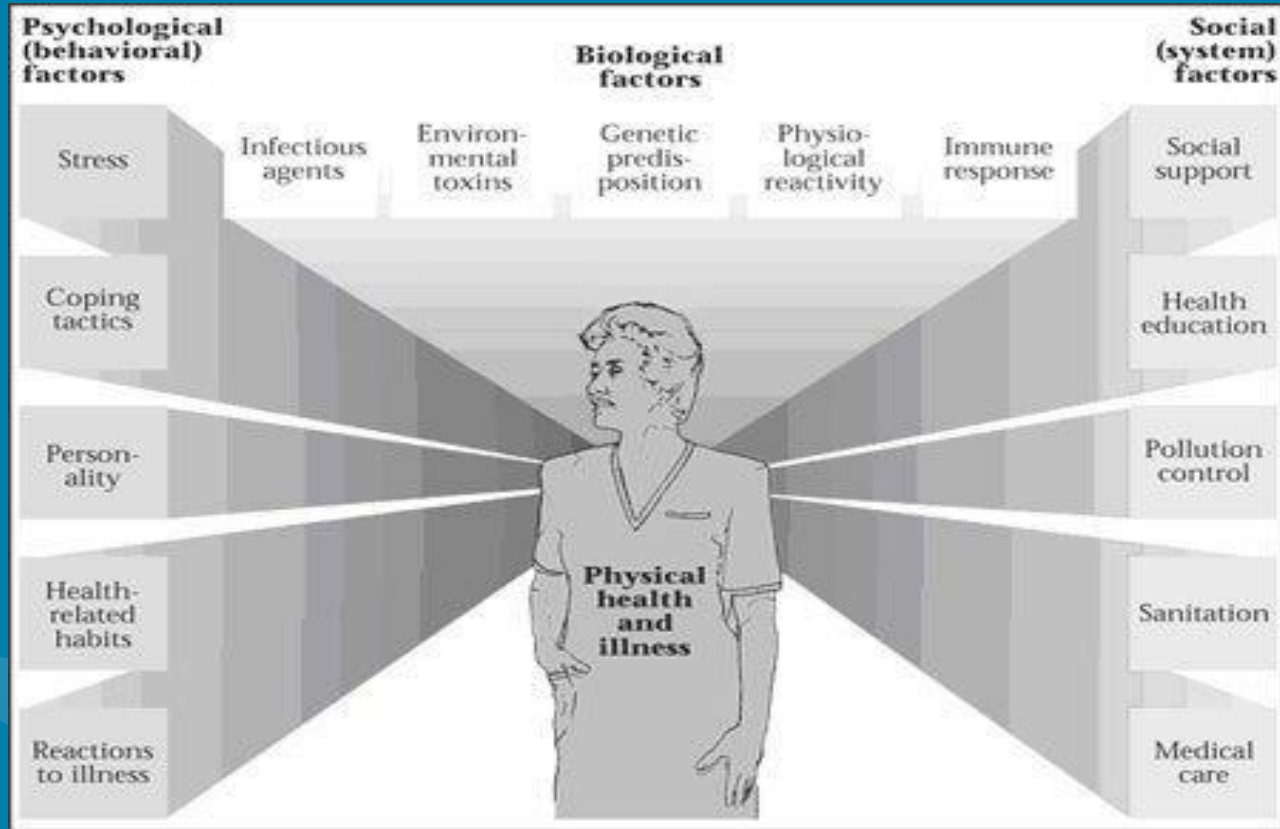
Most Prescriptions by PCPs

- Primary care providers write 75% of all psychotropic medication prescriptions.

Pincus, Tanielian, Marcus, Olfson, Zarin, Thompson, Zito, (1998). Prescribing trends in psychotropic medications: Primary care, psychiatry, and other medical specialties. *JAMA*, 279, 526-531.



Disease is a 3 Legged Monster



Double the Trouble

Depression and Diabetes

- Risk factor for type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Decreased adherence
- Worse control
- Increased costs
- Morbidity and Mortality Sooner

Evans DL, Charney, DS

<http://www.nova-health.org/index.html>



Depression Causes Heartbreak

- Increased Depression risk with Ischemic Heart Disease
- Depression post MI > ↓ outcome
- Depression cardio-vascular risk = smoking risk
- Six-fold increase in mortality

Charles Nemeroff, MD, PhD *"Depression and Heart Disease: Link is Clear"* JAMA
1993;270:1819-25



10 Deadly Behaviors

Tobacco use

Lack of physical activity

Avoidable infectious exposure

Gun use

Unsafe driving

Poor diet

Alcohol abuse

Exposure to toxins

Unsafe sex

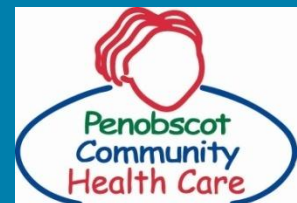
Illicit drug use.

More than half - smoking, being inactive and eating badly.

Actual causes of death in the United States.

McGinnis JM - *JAMA* - 10-NOV-1993; 270(18): 2207-12

<http://www.nhregister.com/articles/2008/09/22/news/b1-katzcolumn.txt>



Groundbreaking Report!

Medicines Do Not Work If You Do Not Take Them

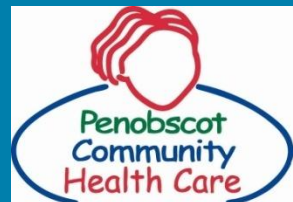
- 125,000 deaths per year
- 10% of hospital admissions
- 23% of nursing-home admissions
- 1/3 of prescriptions never filled
- 1/2 of prescriptions filled are taken incorrectly

Meta-Analysis of Trials of Interventions to Improve Medication Adherence

Andrew M. Peterson, Liza Takiya, Rebecca Finley

Posted: 04/28/2003; American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy. 2003;60(7) © 2003

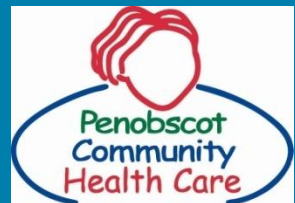
American Society of Health-System Pharmacists



Lower Income Higher Psychiatric Problems

- Psych problems >2x more common
- Low-income frequently only have access to PCP
- Depression(23%), tobacco abuse(6.7%), anxiety(6.0%)
- 3 of top 5 dx charted
- 50% \geq 2 medical problems. 50% of these included depression, anxiety, or alcohol abuse.

Mauksch LB, Tucker SM, Katon WJ, et al: Mental illness, functional impairment, and patient preferences for collaborative care in an uninsured primary care population. Journal of Family Practice 50:41-47, 2001



Look Under the Rock

- Estimated 50 percent of mental health problems go un-identified
- Most do have contact with PCPs
- Meet and treat people where they are

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. (2001). *Report of a Surgeon General's working meeting on the integration of mental health services and primary health care*. Rockville, MD: Author.
www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealthservices/mentalhealthservices.PDF4.



Treat Mild Illness Prevent Severe Illness

If there was increased detection of early stage psychiatric illness in primary care, there would be prevention of individuals going on to more severe episodes of major psychiatric illnesses

Outcome =  Morbidity, Mortality and Money



Treatment in Primary Care Works

- IMPACT (Evidenced Based PCP Care) intervention - 50% or greater improvement in depression at 12 months, compared to 19% in usual care
- Costs over 4y - IMPACT patients had \$3300 lower average costs for all their medical care vs usual care

<http://impact-uw.org/about/research.html>

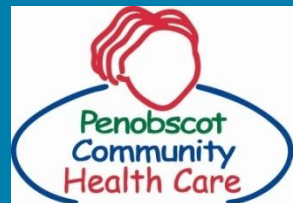


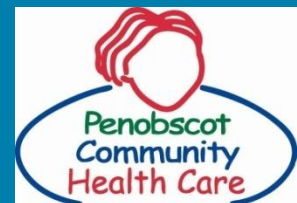
TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF PRIMARY VS. PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN STAR*D

- No differences in severity of depressive illness
- Minimal differences in depressive symptom presentation
- Approximately 50% of patients had recent suicidal ideation in both
- More medical comorbidity in primary care
- More psychiatric comorbidity in primary care
- Chronic depressions more prevalent in primary care
- No differences in remission rates with optimized SSRI treatment

vs.=versus; STAR*D=Sequenced Treatment Alternatives to Relieve Depression; SSRI=selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.

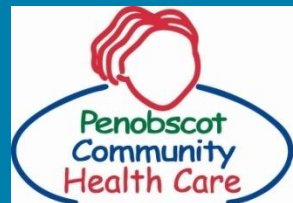
Zifra MS, Gilmer WS. *Primary Psychiatry*. Vol 14, No 1. 2007.



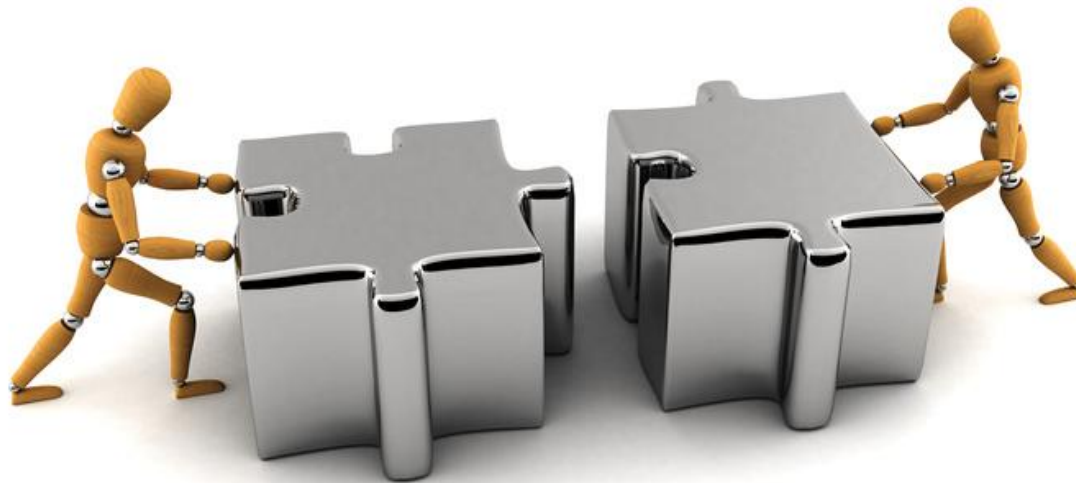
Substance Abuse Treatment in Primary Care Works

- Screening and Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)
- 536,000 people across all settings in 17 states
- 14.8% were positive
- Protocol-driven brief intervention in primary care.
- 30 positive trials

Gentilello L, Villaveces A, Ries RR et al. Detection of acute alcohol intoxication and chronic alcohol dependence by trauma center staff. J Trauma; 47:1131-9.



Why we need primary care in psychiatry?



The Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)

Need more whole body care

- SMI → ↑diabetes, dyslipidemia, lung disease, liver disease, hypertension, obesity cardiovascular disease, infectious disease, dental disease
- Die 25 years too early
- 70% - 1; 45% - 2; 30% - ≥ 3

Freeman, E, Yoe, J. The Poor health status of consumers of mental healthcare: Behavioral disorders and chronic disease, Presentation to NASMHPD Medical Directors Work Group, May 2006

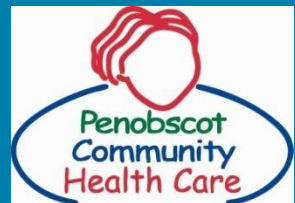


Desegregate Mental Health

- Outcome of Segregating Mental Health

“dead at 55”

COD = heart attack



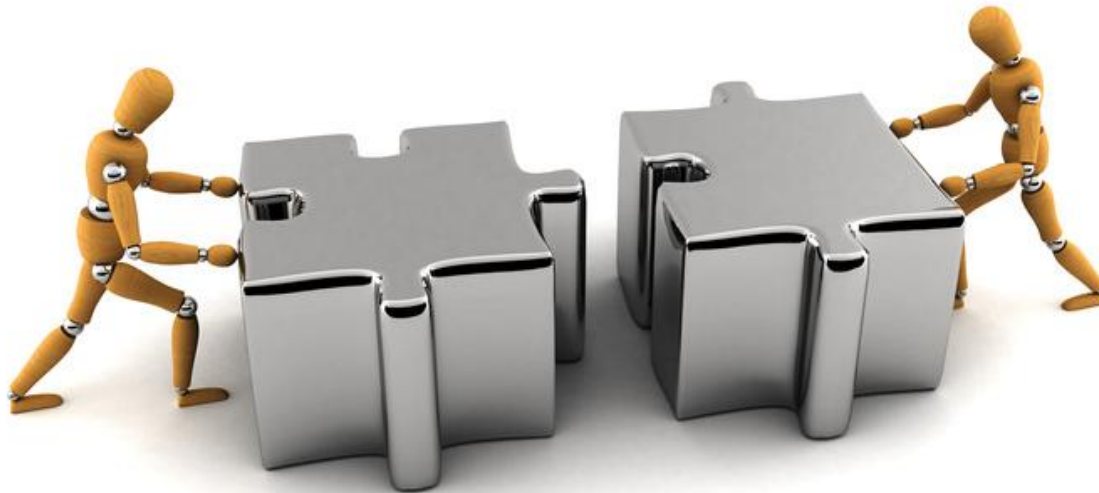
Stigma Kills

- In schizophrenia – no treatment for:
30.2% with diabetes
62.4% with hypertension
88.0% with dyslipidemia

Nasrallah HA, Meyer JM, Goff DC, et al. Low rates of treatment for hypertension, dyslipidemia and diabetes in schizophrenia: data from the CATIE schizophrenia trial sample at baseline. Schizophr Res. 2006; 86: 15-22.



Why we can not afford not to integrate?



\$653,000,000,000

- Non-adherence = \$100 billion
- Depression = \$83 Billion
- Nicotine = \$193 Billion
- Alcohol = \$185 Billion
- Obesity = \$92 Billion

Meta-Analysis of Trials of Interventions to Improve Medication Adherence

Peterson, Liza Takiya, Rebecca Finley Posted: 04/28/2003; American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy. 2003;60(7) © 2003 American Society of Health-System Pharmacists

<http://www.JClinPsychiatry> 2003; 64: 1465-1475

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/economics/econ_facts/index.htm

<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/economic-2000/alcoholcost.PDF>

cdc.gov/obesity/causes/economics.html



Behaviors Kill 50%

- Tobacco (435 000 deaths; 18.1% of total US deaths)
- Poor diet and inactivity (400 000 deaths; 16.6%)
- Alcohol (85 000 deaths; 3.5%)
- Microbial agents (75 000)
- Toxins (55 000)
- MVA (43 000)
- Firearms (29 000)
- Sexual (20 000)
- Drugs (17 000).

Actual Causes of Death in the United States, 2000

Ali H. Mokdad, PhD; James S. Marks, MD, MPH;
Donna F. Stroup, PhD, MSc; Julie L. Gerberding, MD, MPH
JAMA. 2004;291:1238-1245.



Working is Healthy

- Psychiatric conditions are the leading cause of disability in the US and Canada for ages 15-44

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/statistics/index.shtml>



Not Working is Costly

- Mood disorders are the:

7th most costly

2nd most disabling

Druss BG, Marcus SC, Olfson M Pincus HA. The most expensive medical conditions in America. Health Aff (Millwood). 2002 Jul-Aug;21(4):105-11.

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/statistics/index.shtml>



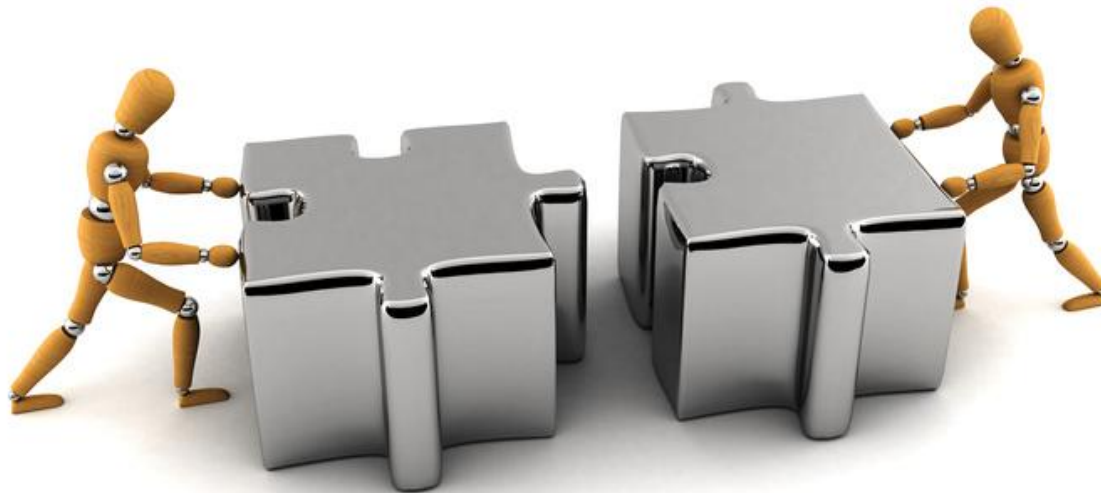
Depression Plus DM or CHF

- 1y costs with \$22,960, \$11,956 without.
- Depressed spent significantly more in nearly every health care cost category except specialty mental health care.
- Mental health care costs - less than 1 %

Unützer J, Schoenbaum M, Katon W, Fan M, Pincus H, Hogan D, Taylor J. Health care costs associated with depression in medically ill fee-for-service Medicare participants. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*. Published online ahead of print Jan. 16, 2009.

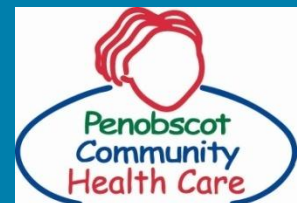


What is Psychiatry Integrated Primary Care?



Family Doctor's Perspective

“To provide holistic care, we must always strive to meet patients where they are physically, emotionally and spiritually. The integration of primary medical and psychiatry services is a constant reminder to be conscious of all areas since no one area can be fully addressed in isolation of the others.”



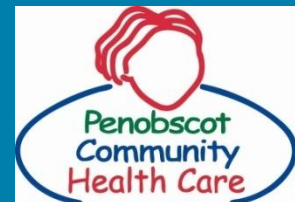
Different Levels of Integration

Levels of Integration

	Level of Integration	Attributes
Minimal Collaboration	I	Separate site & systems Minimal communication
Basic Collaboration from a distance	II	Active referral linkages Some regular communication
Basic Collaboration on site	III	Shared site; separate systems Regular communication
Collaborative Care partly integrated	IV	Shared site; some shared systems Coordinated treatment plans Regular communication
Fully Integrated System	V	Shared site, vision, systems Shared treatment plans Regular team meetings

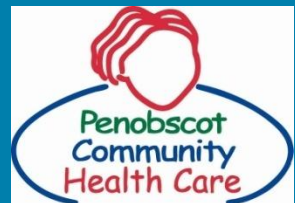
Modified from Doherty, McDaniel, and Baird - 1996

Doherty WJ, McDaniel SH, Baird MA. Five levels of primary care/behavioral healthcare collaboration. Behav Healthc Tomorrow. 1996 Oct;5(5):25-7



PCHC PIPC History

- Began Integration over 10 years ago by placing a PCHC employed counselor in the primary care clinic with partially integrated care using a shared site but different medical record



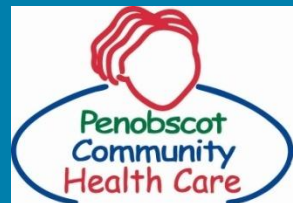
Level 3 Failed

- In 2003 added an on-site, part-time psychiatric nurse practitioner through contract with an area community mental health agency with separate systems
- 2 separate systems (level 3) proved too expensive for survival



Level 5 Success

- In 2004 PCHC decided to start level 5 psychiatry integrated primary care
- PCHC hired a psychiatrist as the first step and added multi-disciplinary providers to keep up with the demand at a financially responsible pace



Goals

- Meet the primary care needs
- De-fragment and De-stigmatize care
- Allow collaboration in the moment
- Reduce psychological and social barriers
- Cut costs of chronic disease care
- Promote cross-education
- Be financially viable



5 Years - 800 % Growth

- September 2004, 1 Psychiatrist & 1 MH/SA Counselor
- September 2009 17.25 FTE Billable Providers in 8 clinics

5 Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners – 5 FTE

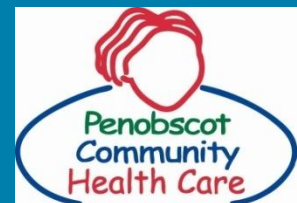
4 MDs – Psychiatrists -1.85 FTE

3 Psychologists - 1.5 FTE

4 Licensed Clinical Professional Counselors – 3.8 FTE

3 Licensed Clinical Social Workers – 2.5 FTE

3 APRN– Clinical Nurse Specialists – 2.6 FTE



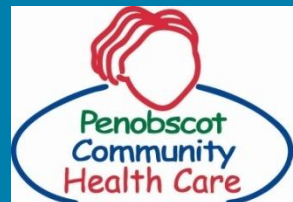
Started Now in 8 Clinics

- Have started psychiatry integrated primary care model now in 8 clinics within our multiple clinic system
- Takes 1-2 years to mature and “feel the same”



Where Do I start?

- Start with psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse practitioner or psychotherapist as dictated by the primary care practice's own evaluation of their needs based on their population and strengths
- Most choose Psychiatric NP - can prescribe and do counseling.



Next

- Pattern has been to then add a Psychologist, LCSW or LCPC within 1 year after the Psychiatric NP starts
- Psychiatric professionals in integrated settings should be comfortable with treatments for all psychiatric conditions including substance abuse
- Works as well if start with Psychologist, LCSW or LCPC and then add a psychiatric prescriber as needed.



Psychiatric Medication Management

Psychiatric Evaluations/Consultations

- Psychiatric nurse practitioner

Holistic nursing fits well with primary care team culture

Less expensive

Hard to find

- Psychiatrist

More depth of training – 4 years additional training.

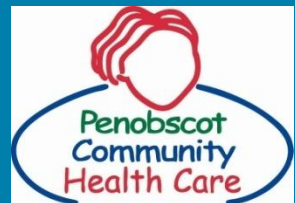
More expensive – 75% more

A little harder to find



Qualities needed

- Experienced
- Independent Thinker
- Flexible
- Confident
- Experience on a health team
- Non-judgmental
- Good Communicator
- Motivated to build something more than individual practice.
- Not hyper-sensitive
- Not expecting everyone else to change for them



Great time to be a Psych NP

- Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner

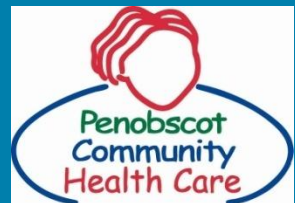
Hard to find so plan for long recruitment period

Pay 83-100K. More experience is worth more money in revenue and best clinically

Choose someone who can become the leader of the psychiatric team as it grows

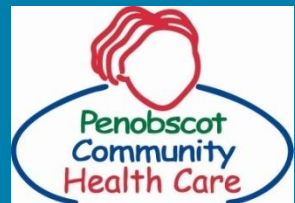
Need at least 2 years experience to be independent

Recommend an arrangement with a psychiatrist to consult formally or informally and supervise - 2-4h/month - \$400 – 800. with typical primary care population and increased from there with higher severity populations



One system, One Site, One Vision, One Mission, One Budget

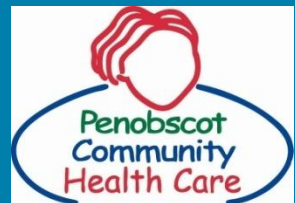
- Psychiatric providers are part of the primary care team
- Evaluation feedback is gotten from all
- No separate designations, no separate signs
- Chief of Psychiatry and the Primary Care Medical Director report to the Executive Medical Director.





I Can Not Tell the PCPs Apart From the Shrinks!

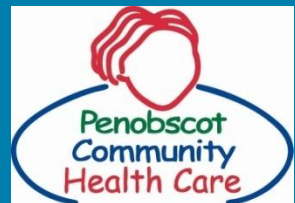
- Co – located with offices in the primary care mix
- Part of the primary care team, helped by same staff, go to same meetings, have the same practice manager, under the same budget, chart in the same record, follow same policies and procedures





We are Family

- Attends clinical meetings with family practice practitioners as a member of the “family”
- Same practice manager, and clinical coordinator
- All providers on same email list



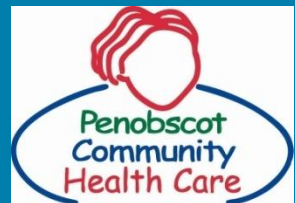
Curbsides

- Helps patients in the moment
- Cross-educates
- Multiplies the exchange across matching cases
- Assimilates the psychiatric professional
- Develops the “I have your back” team attitude
- Interruptions are OK



Greasing the Wheel

- Pop-ins used to reduce fear of “shrinks”
- Non-same day referrals made via EMR
- Complicated referrals followed up with a provider to provider communication
- Same-day consults
- Same-day urgent referrals



Population Risk Stratification and Management

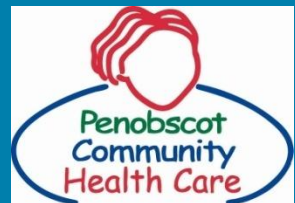
Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

Untreated chronic psychiatric disorders have a significant negative effect on other chronic disease management, health risk, and social risk

Psychosocial roadblocks like transportation, lost job, few natural supports and no insurance which also have a significant negative effect on chronic disease management, health risk, and social risk

30 minute visit before initial PCP

Billable provider – LCSW/LCPC



Intake Review

- ☒ Patient Bill of Rights reviewed and questions answered ☒ HIPPA reviewed and questions answered
☒ PCHC services reviewed and questions answered ☒ SF12 Health Profile completed and scored

Literacy Level **Depression**Have you often been bothered by feeling down, depressed or hopeless? Have you often been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things? Comments: **Alcohol Use Disorder**

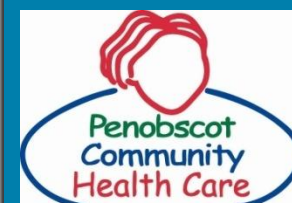
- When was the last time you had more than five drinks in one day? ☒ Never
☐ In the past three months
☐ Over three months ago.

Comment: **Intimate Partner Violence**Have you been hit, kicked, punched, or otherwise hurt by someone in the past year? Do you feel safe in your current relationship? Is there a partner from a previous relationship who is making you feel unsafe now? Comments: **Social Anxiety Disorder**Fear of embarrassment causes me to avoid doing things or speaking to people: I avoid activities in which I am the center of attention: Being embarrassed or looking stupid are among my worst fears: Comments: **Generalized Anxiety Disorder****Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?**Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge: Not being able to stop or control anything: Comments:

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close



When was the last time you had more than five drinks in one day? ☒ Never
☐ In the past three months
☐ Over three months ago.

Comment:

Intimate Partner Violence

Have you been hit, kicked, punched, or otherwise hurt by someone in the past year?

Do you feel safe in your current relationship?

Is there a partner from a previous relationship who is making you feel unsafe now?

Comments:

Social Anxiety Disorder

Fear of embarrassment causes me to avoid doing things or speaking to people:

I avoid activities in which I am the center of attention:

Being embarrassed or looking stupid are among my worst fears:

Comments:

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems?

Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge:

Not being able to stop or control anything:

Comments:

PTSD

In your life, have you ever had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that, in the past month, you:

Have had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to?

Tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?

Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?

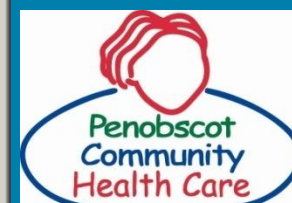
Felt numb or detached from others, activities, or your surroundings?

Comments:

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close

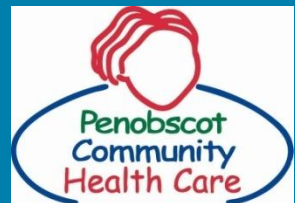


Population Risk Stratification and Management

Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

If mini-screen positive for:

Depression – PCP evaluates using PHQ 9, screens for evidence of Bipolar disease, screens for general medical causes of depressive symptoms and treats as usual



Population Risk Stratification and Management

Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

If mini-screen positive for:

Generalized Anxiety Disorder – PCP evaluates further – screens for general medical causes of GAD symptoms and treats as usual

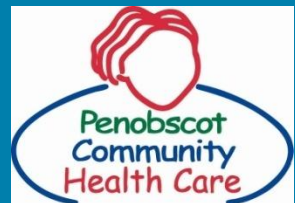


Population Risk Stratification and Management

Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

If mini-screen positive for:

Alcohol Use Disorder – PCP evaluates further – screens for damage from alcohol and educates regarding, assesses alcohol withdrawal risk, discusses alcohol deterrent medications and offers referral to counseling



Population Risk Stratification and Management

Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

If mini-screen positive for:

Social Anxiety Disorder – referral made to Counselor for more complete evaluation of social phobia and treats as usual



Population Risk Stratification and Management

Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

If mini-screen positive for:

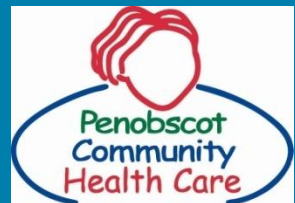
Domestic Violence – counselor offers immediate safe resources and counseling



Population Risk Stratification and Management

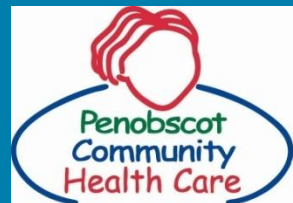
Health Behavior and Screening Assessments

Practice can individualize the assessments to meet their needs and resources



Referral

- PCP orders for a Psychiatric Assessment, Counseling, Group
- Electronically routed to the medical secretary who sets up the appointment



Update Orders - TEST A TEST+, qqg 9 Years & 9 Months Old Female, (DOB: 01/01/2000)

Orders: ☒ This update ☐ Open ☐ All Primary Coverage: **Anthem B (541)**

!	Date	Description	Status	Diagnoses
	09/14/2009	Anxiety Group start 8/12/09-Wed	Admin Hold	POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDE

Potential Diagnoses:

SUBSTANCE ABUSE, MULTIPLE
ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER NC
POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISOF
* CONTACTS

<<

Custom List

Categories

Search

Order Details

Use custom list: *PCHC Psychiatry Services

ADULT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

- ☐ SFM Psychiatry Services
- ☐ Psychotherapy-Evaluation and Counseling
- ☐ Psychiatric Medical Evaluation and Medication Management
- ☐ Psychiatric Medical Consultation
- ☐ Pain Management Behavioral Therapy
- ☐ Substance Abuse Evaluation and Counseling
- ☐ Substance Abuse Assessment
- ☐ Geropsychiatry Consult

PEDIATRIC PSYCHIATRY SERVICES

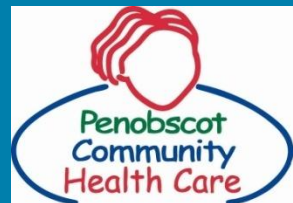
- ☐ PEDS psych TRIAGE- call Ped psych secr at x 129
- ☐ GROUP
- ☐ ADHD Group-start 7/9/09-Thur's-1PM-2:15PM
- ☐ Anger Management Group- start 6/12/09-Fri's-12:45PM-2:15PM
- ☐ Anxiety Group start 8/12/09-Wed's-3PM-4PM
- ☐ Brief Group Assessment
- ☐ CBT Cognitive Behavior Therapy-start 6/4/09 Thur's 10AM-11:15AM
- ☐ CBT- Insomnia
- ☐ CBT weight management group

- ☐ Fibromyalgia
- ☐ Pain Manage
- ☐ Relapse Grc
- ☐ Stuck in a R
- ☐ The Change
- ☐ Tobacco Av
- ☐ Tobacco Ce
- ☐ Tobacco De
- ☐ Trauma Gro
- ☐ You Can Ch

< ||| >

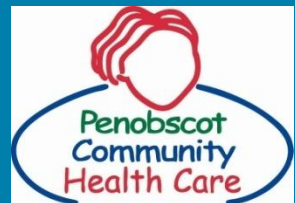
Have Same Support Needs

- 0.45 FTE medical secretary per psychiatric medication prescriber
- 0.30 FTE medical secretary per counselor
- 0.25 FTE medical assistant per psychiatric medication provide for vital signs, narcotics contract, pill counts, labs, triage all clinical calls, call in med refills



Same Language

- EMR Templates for all notes
- Psychiatric medical record is kept sequentially with the rest of the medical record
- Special electronic key offers extra protection as only providers have access
- Looks like other health records



Update Chart



Encounter Type:

Psych Med Progress Note



Document Type: **Office Visit**

<None>

*Clinical Lists Update

Phone Note-Psychiatry

Psych Eval NEW 308

Psych Med Progress Note

Psycho Tx Gen Group Note

Confidentiality Type: **Confidential Psychiatry**

Clinical Date: 10/21/2009



Clinical Time: 2:14:26 PM

Provider: Gardner MD, Trip



Location of Care: SSC



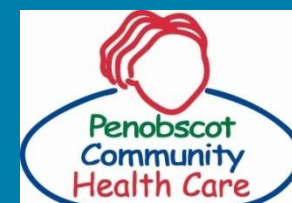
Visit ID:



Summary:

OK

Cancel



Go Actions Options Help

Desktop Chart Appts Reg Reports New View Print Help EXIT

Test Test

Primary Language: None

Home: None Work: None

9 Months & 2 Weeks Old Male (DOB: 01/01/2009) Resp. Prov: None



Insurance: Group:

Find Pt. Protocols Graph Handouts Update Phone Nt. Refills Edit Sign Append Route Organize



Summary Problems Medications Alerts Flowsheet Orders Documents

Document View: All

☐ Group By Date

	0	Date ▾	Summary	Provider	Location	Status
		10/21/2009 2:09 PM	Mental (CP)	Trip Gardner MD	SSC	Signed

Doc ID: 5 Properties: Mental Health (CP) at SSC on 10/21/2009 2:09 PM by Trip Gardner MD

  0 Attach ▾Penobscot Community Health Care
Group Psychotherapy Note

Signed by Trip Gardner MD on 10/21/2009 at 2:10 PM

Go Actions Options Help

Desktop Chart Appts Reg Reports New View Print Help EXIT

Test Test

Primary Language: None

Home: None Work: None

9 Months & 2 Weeks Old Male (DOB: 01/01/2009) Resp. Prov: None

Insurance: Group:

Find Pt. Protocols Graph Handouts Probs Meds Refills Allergies Directives Flowsheet Orders End Update

Summary Problems Medications Alerts Flowsheet Orders Documents Update

Doc ID: 2 Properties: Mental Health Psychiatric Evaluation: Test Test

Summary:

Intro page

Depression

Mania

GAD/So Phob

Panic

OCD

Eating

ADHD

Psychiatric Evaluation

Chief Complaint

History of Present Illness

Symptoms and duration:

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close

Inserted
Vital Signs-CCC
Psychiatric Evaluation
Substance Use Disorder
Psych Eval ROS/Histor
Mental Status Exam
Psych eval - Axis I-V
CPOE A&P-CCC
Medication monitoring
CGI Scale

[Vital Signs-CCC]

Psychiatric Ev

Trauma

[Substance Use D

[Psych Eval ROS/

[Mental Status Ex

Attachments

Axis I-V

Assessment

Axis III: Active Problems

[CPOE A&P-CCC]

[Medication monitoring]

Adult Vital Signs-CCC: Test Test

Vital Signs:

		Previous Values
Height:	<input type="text"/> inches	<input type="text"/>
Weight:	<input type="text"/> pounds	<input type="text"/>
Resp:	<input type="text"/> per min.	<input type="text"/>
Temp:	<input type="text"/> deg. F.	<input type="text"/>
O2 Sat	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/>

Vision:

R:20 /	<input type="text"/>	L:20 /	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
				<input type="text"/>

		Previous Values
BP supine:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> Site: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
BP sitting:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> Site: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
BP stand:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> Site: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pulse	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pulse (Ortho)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Rhythm:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cuff size:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Ht conversion table"/>		<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>

 in-lbs m2

Pain Assessment:

Patient in pain? ☐ yes ☐ no

Chief Complaint:

Clinical Lists:

<input type="button" value="View Prob List"/>	<input type="button" value="View Med List"/>	<input type="button" value="View Allergies"/>	<input type="button" value="View Directives"/>	<input type="button" value="View Protocols Due"/>
<input type="button" value="Update Prob List"/>	<input type="button" value="Update Med List"/>	<input type="button" value="Update Allergies"/>	<input type="button" value="Update Directives"/>	

Oh, by the way

<input type="button" value="HPI"/>	<input type="button" value="ACV"/>	<input type="button" value="PMH"/>	<input type="button" value="FH-SH"/>	<input type="button" value="Risk Factors"/>	<input type="button" value="ROS"/>	<input type="button" value="VS"/>	<input type="button" value="PE"/>	<input type="button" value="Problems"/>	<input type="button" value="CPOE A/P"/>	<input type="button" value="Instructions/Plan"/>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---	--

Psychiatric Med Eval Progress

Assessment and Plan

Psychiatric Medication Evaluation Progress

Subjective:

Date:

Mood is:

- ☐ Denies: racing thoughts; increased activity; impulsivity; risky judgements; pressur
- ☐ Reports racing thoughts
- ☐ Denies racing thoughts
- ☐ Reports increased activity
- ☐ Denies increased activity
- ☐ Reports impulsivity
- ☐ Denies impulsivity
- ☐ Reports risky judgements
- ☐ Denies risky judgements
- ☐ Reports pressure to keep talking
- ☐ Denies pressure to keep talking
- ☐ Reports decreased need for sleep
- ☐ Denies decreased need for sleep
- ☐ Reports grandiosity
- ☐ Denies grandiosity
- ☐ Reports distractibility
- ☐ Denies distractibility

Anxiety is

Sleep is

☐ with difficulty falling asleep

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close

Individual Psychot Progress Nt: Test Test

Date

Session Information

Length of Session

Type of Service

Target Symptoms

Skills that are taught and/or that client is able to verbalize

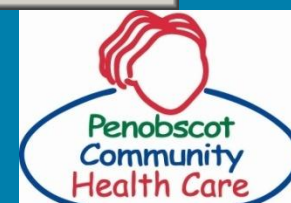
Assessment: (Client's response to treatment, complexity or severity of illness)

Plan

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close



Gen Group Psychot Note: Test Test

Penobscot Community Health Care

Group Psychotherapy Note

Site

Date

Length of Group

Number in Group

Group Topic

Skills taught to produce therapeutic change

Patient's response to interventions

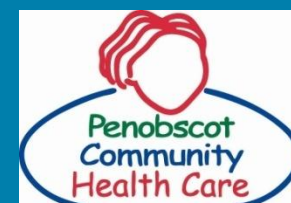
Assessment

Plan

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close



Psychotherapy Treatment Plan: Test Test

1. Problem

2. Longterm
Goal

3. Short Term
Goal(s)

4. Methods

	B. Benefits	A. Risks
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

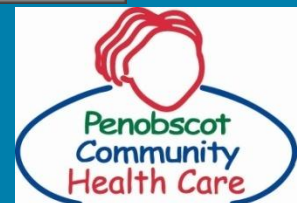
5. People
Responsible

6. Target
Date

Prev Form (Ctrl+PgUp)

Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close



Record

- EMR
 - Print scripts
 - Print instruction for patients
 - Print education for patients
 - Medication reconciliation
 - Hand out for medication side effects
 - Allows for multiple members of the team to easily collaborate in the service of the patient



Medication monitoring tool

- For use when medications with a high potential for inappropriate use are prescribed
- Contract signed
- Last UDS
- Last pill count
- Same for all – psychiatry and primary care



Medication monitoring: TEST A TEST+, qqq

Chief complaint

Narcotic/Stimulant Workup Comments

Pain Rating 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Best Pain ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Worst Pain ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Current Pain ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Titration plan

Compliance issue

UDS

Narcotic Pill Count

Narcotic Contract date:

OSA Review

ADHD Group ☐ Yes ☐ No

May refill to next appt ASAP ☐ Yes ☐ No

Risk rating Rating Scale

ex. 1= Cancer Pain 5 = Normal 10= No narcotics

Comments

Stimulant Pill Count

Stimulant Contract Date

No Refill After this Date

7 d

14 d

21 d

28 d

2 M

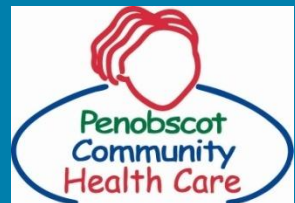
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Next Form (Ctrl+PgDn)

Close

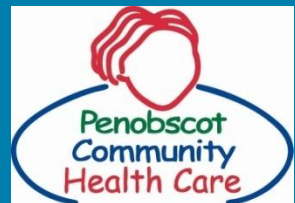
Roadblocks

- Small barriers being made into huge roadblocks; Assumptions winning over facts
- Compensation plans that lead to people thinking consciously or unconsciously that they do not have time to screen, treat and collaborate about messy psychiatric conditions
- Separate Locations – even one door
- Separate Records
- FQHC Medicare – will not pay for group psychotherapy, does not have parity yet for mental health, will not pay for LCPCs



Roadblocks

- Mental health professionals unwilling to assimilate into the primary care culture
- Mental health professionals that think the current mental health system works well
- Mental Health professionals that fail to understand that the medical model is taught to be a biopsychosocial model
- Mental Health professionals that believe that office furnishings are an important part of their therapeutic skills



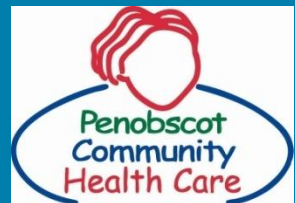
Roadblocks

- Primary care practitioners that prefer to keep the psychiatric medical care separate from all the other medical care
- Primary Care practitioners that follow the **BIO**_{psychosocial} Medical Model not the Integrated **BioPsychoSocial** Model of Healthcare
- Primary care practitioners that “don’t believe in psychiatry”
- Primary care practitioners that are hesitant to consult with non-physicians

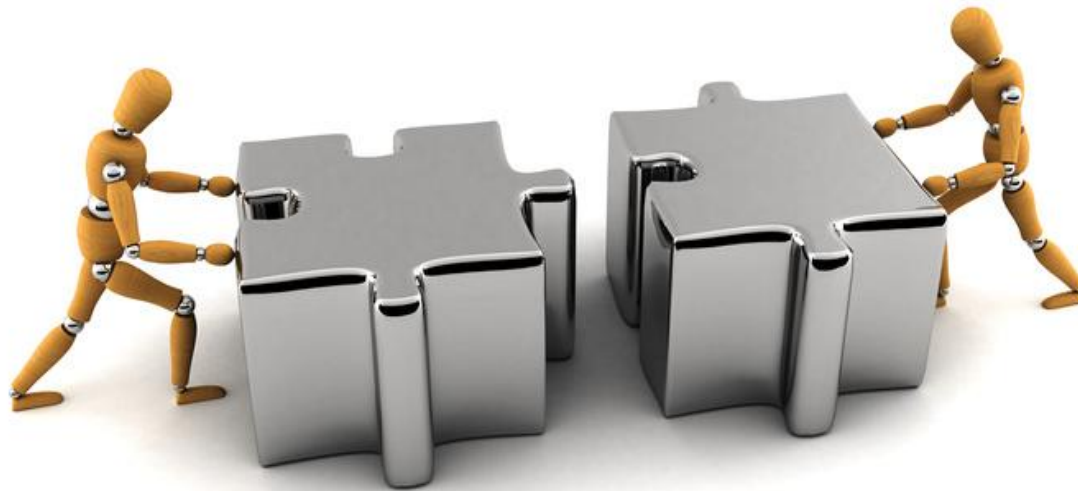


Family Doctor's Perspective

“The interface between providers in our office encourages a free flow of information and feedback which allows us to be more immediately responsive to patients’ needs, provides a supportive environment for patients which reinforces treatment, and promotes true health and wellness”

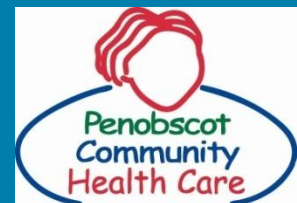


Will it work financially?



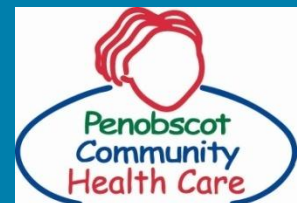
Making It in the Real World

- Financially viable on its own in a FQHC
- Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners met budget goal of 8.5/d seeing on average 8.69
- Psychiatric counselors were slightly below budget goal of 7/d coming in at 6.2



Payor Mix

Site	MaineCare	Medicare	Commercial	Affordable Care (self)
Union St Psychiatry	<u>41.99%</u>	<u>30.04%</u>	<u>15.69%</u>	<u>12.28%</u>
Summer Street Community Clinic (Homeless)	<u>46.10%</u>	<u>26.10%</u>	<u>2.98%</u>	<u>24.83%</u>
Total PCHC	<u>31.51%</u>	<u>28.85%</u>	<u>33.51.%</u>	<u>6.14%</u>



No Financial Secrets

- Team oriented, solution focused
- Creative – Yes we can make it work clinically and financially attitude.
- Goals are set for individual professional types
- Financial communication is open, collaborative and honest
- Everyone knows the goal is breaking even and everyone has to pull together to be on the team



Numbers per day

- 30 minute medication (illness) management
- 90 minute psychiatric evaluation
- Groups 60 – 90 minutes
- 30 – 90 minute consultations
- 30 – 60 minute counseling sessions
- 60 minute psychosocial evaluations
- 30 minute health and behavior assessments
- 30 minute focused behavioral consultations



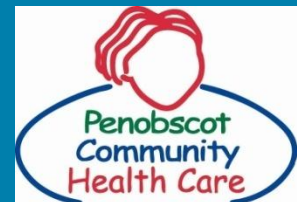
No Show/Same Day Cancel

- 10-20% for medication management appointments
- 20-25% for non-medication management appointments
- Start group with 2 x number wanted
- Aggressive office staff to keep slots filled



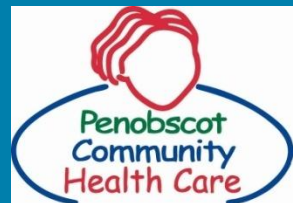
Bottom Line – Psych NP

- Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner – 91,500 salary plus 19% benefits = \$108,885
- 0.25 MA – 28,350 salary plus 19% benefits = 33,737 x .25 = \$8,434
- 0.45 Med receptionist/secretary – 25,648 salary plus 19% benefits = 30,521 x .45 = \$13,734
- Psychiatrist for consultation/supervision = \$4800 per year
- Other expenses = \$30,000
- Total = \$165,853



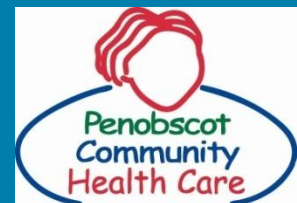
Bottom Line – Psych NP

- $165,853 / \$93 \text{ average per encounter} = 1783$ encounters per year
- $1783 \text{ encounters} / 45 \text{ weeks} / 5 \text{d per week} = 8$ encounters per day to break even with a psychiatric nurse practitioner at an FQHC with similar mix of payments



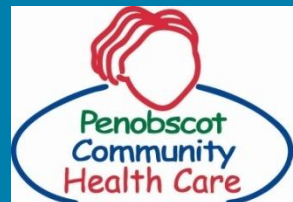
Bottom Line - Counselor

- Counselor (LCSW/CNS) – 60,000 salary plus 19% benefits = \$71,400
- 0.30 Med receptionist/secretary – 25, 648 salary plus 19% benefits = $30,521 \times .45 = \$9156.3$
- Other expenses = \$20,000
- Total = \$100556.30



Bottom Line -Counselor

- \$100556.30 per year /\$93 average per encounter
= 1081 encounters/year
- 1081 encounters/ 45 weeks /5d per week = 5
encounters per day to break even with a
counselor



How much time do we need?

Penobscot Community Health Center

- 25,444 Psychiatric per 139,828 PCP Encounters
- 15.3 % of all Encounters in Primary Care Clinic are Psychiatric Encounters
- 5.5 PCP encounter to 1 Psychiatric Encounters
- Range in all clinics 0.4:1 to 16:1



How much time do we need?

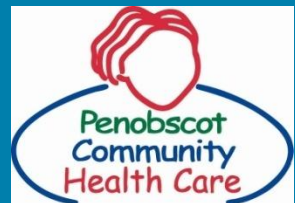
- Union St Family Practice – more low income, uninsured, affordable care plan, underinsured, MaineCare

3.7 PCP encounter to 1.0 Psych NP encounter

7.1 PCP encounter to 1 counseling encounter

2.4 PCP encounter to 1 Total Psychiatric Encounter

Higher as you would expect in a population more than 2x as likely to have psychiatric conditions



How much time do we need?

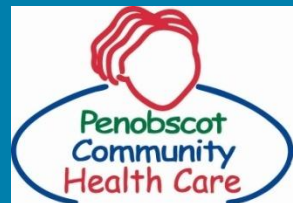
- Summer Street Community Clinic – clinic for those who are homeless or perihomeless only

1.0 PCP encounter to 1.0 Psych NP encounter

0.6 PCP encounter to 1 counseling encounter

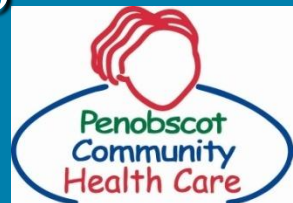
0.4 PCP encounter to 1 Total Psychiatric Encounter

More like a Primary Care Integrated Psychiatry Clinic as you would expect in the Homeless population



Conservative Estimate in Average Clinic

- Averaging our 3 largest PCP clinics with a mix of variables leads to 10 PCP encounters per 1 psych NP encounter.
- FT Psych NP may estimate 8.5 per day needed to break even which would be 85 PCP encounters in a day
- 19125 PCP encounters per year needed for 1
- This number decreases quickly with lower income, increased detection, lack of other resources, expanding uses in chronic disease and treating to 100% better

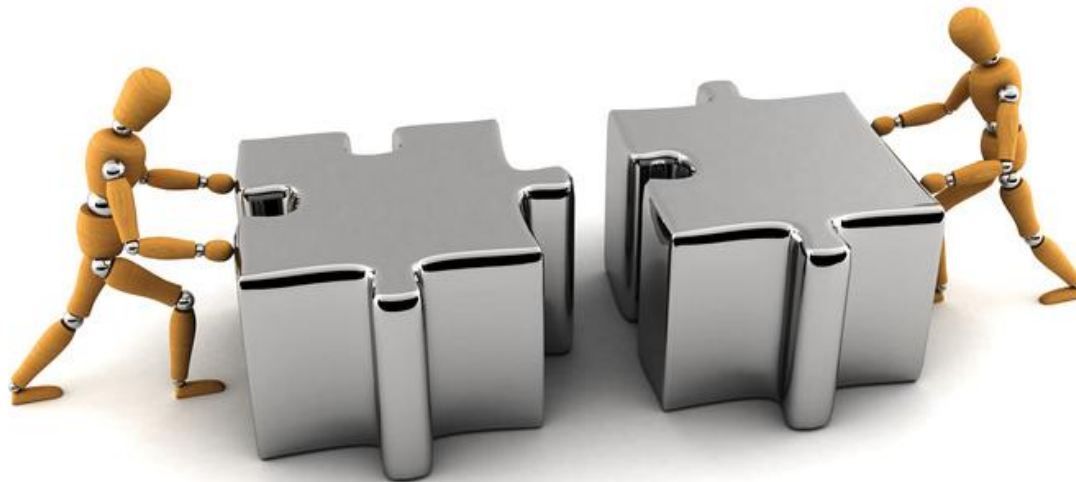


Group Synergism

- Med/Psych Chronic Disease – Obesity, DM, Fibromyalgia, Pain
- Educational
- Substance Abuse including “SmokeLess”
- Dialectical Behavioral
- Motivational Enhancement
- Change
- Parenting – Incredible Years
- Children - Dinosaur Group
- Cognitive Behavioral



What do patients think?



Patient Outcomes

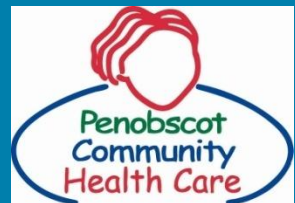
- SF 12 – health survey measuring 8 domains
- Found patients improved from baseline in 7 out of 8 domains including Physical Functioning, Role – Physical, General Health, Vitality, Social Functioning, Role – Emotional, Mental Health
- Bodily Pain did not show improvement



Most Importantly – What do Patients Think?

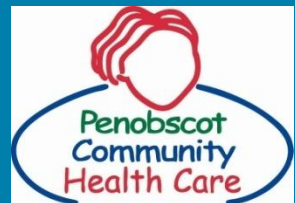
“It’s easier to get care when I need it”

“I know folks understand me and care about me”



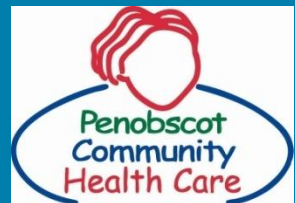
Most Importantly – What do Patients Think?

“Because they all get to know all aspects of your life. They all know what meds you are on and can ask and tell what is wrong, even when you don’t know what you might forget to ask”



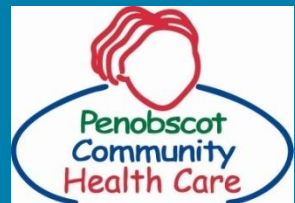
Most Importantly – What do Patients Think?

“ For me, the best part of this is that we rarely need just psych or just medical services. Often – as in my case – we have interconnected medical issues. ‘Physical’ health issues that effect psychiatric health or vice versa”



Most Importantly – What Do Patients Think?

“ By having both services together and connected, it is far easier on the patient to get coordinated services which helps to get to the root of the problems, and more quickly!”



Most Importantly – What Do Patients Think?

“I knew that my PCOS/hormone issues were affecting my depression, but in the past I was forced to be the point person between two doctors who had absolutely nothing to do with each other. Very difficult. This process has become a breeze now and takes the burden off of me, which lets me concentrate on getting better.”

